

GERMANS RATIFY PEACE TREATY

Resolution Adopted By German
National Assembly

THE VOTE IS 208 TO 115

Blockade Now May Be Lifted —
Mathias Erzberger Calls For
Strict Economy To Meet
Nation's Debts.

Welfar.—The German National Assembly by a vote of 208 to 115 ratified the peace treaty. The text of the ratification resolution as introduced in the National Assembly consisted of two clauses, reading as follows:

Text Of Resolution.
"The peace treaty between Germany and the Allied and associated powers, signed on June 28, 1919, and the protocol belonging thereto, as well as the agreement relative to the occupation of the Rhineland, signed the same day, are agreed to.

"This law comes into force on the day of its promulgation."

Most of the ministers were present at the meeting of the National Assembly and there was a full attendance of Deputies. Dr. Hermann Mueller, Foreign Minister, in introducing the Government bills, explained that the hastening of the ratification order would bring about the lifting of the blockade.

"We are about to enter upon a 40 years' march through a desert," he said. "I can find no other term for the path of suffering fulfillment of the treaty prescribed for us."

Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Catholic Center party, said: "We agreed to the treaty under hard compulsion to save ourselves from anarchy and to preserve the Fatherland from internal ruin."

Herr Kreizig, Socialist; Professor Schuecking, Democrat; Dr. Traub, National party, and Herr Kahl, People's party, all violently protested the in justice of the treaty, the impossibility of its fulfillment and declaring the day of Germany's liberation would come.

These speeches were greeted with such turbulent applause and hand-clapping that the President of the Assembly, Herr Fehrenbach, called attention to the fact that hand-clapping was against the rules and threatened to have the galleries cleared. The debate, however, proceeded with similar speeches by other members and similar applause.

The National party introduced an amendment in favor of ratifying with the express reserve that the sanction of international law experts of repute should first be obtained concerning articles 227 to 230, relating to penalties, and that a neutral court should be created to investigate the responsibility for the war.

In the course of the debate President Fehrenbach protested against Alsace-Lorraine being torn from Germany. He said that the treaty of 1871 simply made good what had been taken from Germany 150 years before. He hoped that the people of Alsace-Lorraine would preserve their German character, customs and civilization.

May Lift Blockade.
Ratification of the peace treaty by the German National Assembly removes all doubt of the acceptance for the terms by Germany.

The National Assembly by ratifying the treaty makes it possible for the Allied and associated powers to raise the blockade. Official notification was sent Germany June 29 that the blockade would be raised when the treaty was ratified. Placing this condition on the raising of the blockade was looked upon in Peace Conference circles as a sure plan for securing speedy ratification by Germany.

JOHN FOX, JR., DEAD.
Novelist Victim Of Pneumonia At Home At Big Stone Gap, Va.

Knoxville, Tenn.—John Fox, Jr., well known novelist, died at his home at Big Stone Gap, Va., after a brief illness of pneumonia. Mr. Fox was one of America's most popular writers of fiction, his novels dealing with life among the mountain peoples of the South having a wide sale.

POLK TO SAIL JULY 21.
Washington.—Under Secretary Polk, of the State Department, will sail for Paris July 21 to become head of the American Peace Delegation, succeeding Secretary Lansing, who is expected to return to the United States on July 19. Before sailing, Mr. Polk expects to confer with Mr. Lansing at New York.

RETURN OF THE RAILROADS.
Washington.—Discussion of legislation to meet the situation which will grow out of the return of the railroads to private control was continued by the Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee. Chairman Cummins said daily sessions would be held, and that it probably would be a month before the committee could frame a bill.

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WEEDS USEFUL IN MEDICINE

Grandmother Used to Concoct Some
Wonderful Cures From All
Sorts of Growing Things.

With the exception of some of the fainter spring blossoms, our wild flowers are passed by without comment. Violets, hepaticas, bluebells, trilliums are still sought after and picked, the fall asters are gathered by some, and the goldenrod is admired, but passing into disrepute on account of its hay-fever aggravations. There was a time, however, when grandmother was young, when most of our common field and wayside flowers were of prime importance in the household, in the shape of family bitters, physics and cures.

Yarrow, a pest to the farmer, and of doubtful beauty even to the wild flower lover, was at one time a most useful herb, from which a tea was made that cured all sorts of ailments, from toothache to typhoid fever. From the bone-set plant, so common along our streams now, a tea was also made which was a prime favorite in curing that common malady, "breakbone fever"—do not laugh—probably what we know today as grippé. Comobile, we call it dog fennel, was brewed into a tea as well, and was used as a tonic and blood purifier.

Jimson weed, a corruption of Jamestown weed, was valued by the settlers of that early village as a narcotic, and is still so used, for that matter. Self-heal the little, close-growing purple-flowered pest of our lawns, was used to relieve sufferers with quinsy and other throat afflictions. This plant belongs to the mint family, and most of the mints were of use medicinally. Pennyroyal, spearmint, Oswego tea, bergamot, catnip and motherwort were all of value to the simpler folk of a century or more ago.

FIRST EMBLEM OF BABYLONIA

Writer Points Out How Eagle Became National Symbol Many
Thousands of Years Ago.

The useful schoolboy, whose knowledge is casually referred to whenever it is desired to imply general historical information, doubtless knows about the eagles of Rome, and more or less connects them with the heraldic eagle of the United States, but Prof. James H. Breasted of Chicago carried the lineage of the symbol much farther back when he recently pointed out that the American eagle reasonably enough originated some 5,000 years ago in Babylonia. Then first appeared the eagle with outstretched wings symbolizing the state. Rome came later, and the succession of European nations that have adopted the eagle: Russia, Austria, Prussia, France and others. But this first eagle was a bird of autocracy, and nothing could have been more opposite to the governmental idea of ancient Babylonia than the American Declaration of Independence. Free and powerful, the eagle stands logically for liberty and strength, but when it first became a national symbol, liberty, as the word is now understood, did not exist.

Fun in Trees for Children.
What a delight an old apple, cherry or plum tree is to children, boys or girls. Particularly a tree that has been trained to a low, open head, that the youngsters can scramble up in without much effort.

My heart stands still sometimes when I see the children swinging in the plum tree, like the simians some scientists tell us we have descended from, and it is the only resemblance of an ape I have observed in mankind. Surely there must be some relation or there would be broken limbs and broken heads among the flocks of children that swarm in that glorious old tree.

Frequent cautioning and pleadings exhort no fear, but if there are no accidents the old plum is fulfilling a splendid mission, though there are no other plum trees sufficiently near for the bees and insects to fertilize the flowers, resulting in the tree producing only one kind of fruit, pleasure for the children.

Chance Discoveries.
Some of the finest friendships have grown out of the chance circumstances that have thrown men together for the moment. Some of the greatest discoveries have been due to the fortunate disclosures of life's incidents. Much of self-discovery is the direct product of the unlooked for. Science has been made rich by the fortunate combinations of accidents whose meanings have been caught by observant men. And the great fact remains that most of them have been paraded before men through the ages, to be discovered only now. And the ages to come will wonder at the lost opportunities of the present age when they have harnessed the powers we see not—the mysteries we wonder at.

Equality of Opportunity.
It is the pride of every American that many cherished names, at whose mention our hearts bound, were worn by the sons of poverty who conquered obscurity and became fixed stars in our firmament. There is no horizontal stratification in this country like the rocks of the earth, that holds one class below forevermore, and lets another come to the surface to stay there forever. Our stratification is like the ocean, where every individual drop is free to move, and where from the sternest depths of the deep any drop may come up to glitter on the highest wave that rolls.—Garfield.

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In buying Liberty Bonds, Victory Bonds, Thrift and War Savings Stamps the people of the United States have done more than perform a patriotic duty—they have invested in the soundest securities in the world, gold obligations of the United States of America.

But the safeguarding of these securities has become a problem for many folk. Only a few persons, relatively, have either a safe in the house or office, or a safe-deposit box in the vaults of the bank. Far too many patriotic citizens are keeping bonds and stamps about the house, in the bureau drawer, under the mattress, or on the shelf. And even if the treasure is thus hidden from thieves, there is the ever present danger of fire, and the loss of the money invested.

There may be no further call for the people at large to subscribe to huge bond issues, but the government needs the daily and weekly sums which come in from the sale of Thrift and War Savings Stamps for taxes must be kept down. The danger of loss has deterred some people from getting as many stamps as they might otherwise buy. Hence the problem will be a future question as well as a present one.

Steps have been taken, however, to meet this situation.

First, every bond or stamp certificate may be registered with the Treasury Department. Registration means that the owner's name and the number of his security have been "registered" by the government, and that nobody but himself can possibly get the money which the bond or stamp certificate calls for. Certificates may be registered through the nearest postoffice; bonds through the nearest bank.

And the second method for safeguarding has been provided by the banks themselves. Every bank—national bank or savings bank—and every trust company has, of course, ample and secure vaults. For the man who does not feel that he can afford to rent a safe deposit box to keep Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps in, many of the banks and trust companies have announced their willingness to keep these securities for him in their own vaults.

SUCCESSFUL DOLLARS ARE THOSE WORKING

Invested in War Savings Stamps They
Never Fail to Yield You Hand-
some Profit.

It is the dollar that goes to work that is the successful dollar. The idle dollar is a failure. The successful dollar brings back another dollar with it. It makes itself a dollar and something—two dollars and something—a whole family of dollars.

But the careless dollar goes off somewhere and is never seen again. A Texas man the other day lost a life-time's savings—\$786. His dollars had gone off in the pockets of two fake-stock promoters. He had not taught his dollars to keep good company.

Hundreds of years ago a man to whom a handful of money had been trusted buried it all in a napkin. He got no increase—he did not even keep what he had.

The dollar that succeeds is energetic and careful. War Savings Stamps do more than save your dollars. They put them to work at compound interest. And they never fail. Your government guarantees every one of them.

A man once bought Manhattan Island for \$24. He had the \$24. Buy War Savings Stamps and be ready.

Provide a silver lining for the coming cloud. War Savings Stamps will do it.

When Romans Ruled Britain.
There is a showcase in the Roman British section of the British museum that contains the discharge certificates given to soldiers in Britain at the time of the Romans. The bronze certificates are quaintly worded, and record the fact that the holders "discharged honorably after 25 years of service," are granted Roman citizenship if not already held, "and the recognition of their marriage with those who are their wives, or in case of unmarried, any wives they may subsequently marry, provided they only have one each."

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS MADE HOME POSSIBLE

Man Who Suddenly Found Himself
Without Roof Over Head Was Able
to Buy Property.

This true story tells how War Savings Stamps built a sure protection around one Washington war worker and his family.

Early in the war savings campaign he began a small systematic investment in Thrift Stamps, which ultimately grew until he had an investment of \$100. He says he acquired his stamps without depriving himself or family. The investment "just grew" out of incidental savings.

Presently this incidental money became scarce. The war worker and his family felt the burden of the wartime high cost of living, and the anxiety and expense of extraordinary illness of the two children. Then another blow fell. He awoke one morning to find that he had no place to live.

His residence had been sold and he and his family were asked to vacate. He could find no houses for rent within his means, and was confronted with the necessity of leaving the city or buying a home for his family. He could not buy without making a substantial initial payment, and ready funds were seemingly beyond reach.

Then he thought of his War Savings Stamps. He remembered they were redeemable on ten days' notice, with accrued interest. With the proceeds of these stamps and such small sums as he could gather he made first payment on a new home in the suburbs.

Recently he refused to sell it for \$1,200 more than the purchase price. This man is a War Savings Stamp enthusiast—and he is on the straight road to financial independence.

Start your mind going along saving lines and then watch it travel. Buy W. S. S. regularly.

Pull together to produce more, to eliminate waste, to save and to invest in W. S. S.

Keep your money at work for you. Re-invest your Liberty Bond interest in W. S. S.

REMEMBER THE ANT

Save and have!

Remember the story of the ant and the grasshopper? The ant worked and saved. The end of each day found him with a little more added to what he had the day before. The grasshopper danced and sang and fiddled his time away. Winter came; the ant had plenty. The grasshopper had nothing; he had not saved. He went to the ant and asked for help. Said the ant: "While I worked, you fooled your time away. You can dance now for all I care."

Are you an ant-person or a grasshopper - person? Some time are you going to have to ask for help and will someone tell you to dance; or will you be independent?

If you save now, you'll have later on. Let the end of every week find more Thrift Stamps on your card. At the end of every month be able to show more War Savings Stamps pasted on your certificate. Lend your money to the government at 4 per cent interest, compounded quarterly, and see it grow.

Take stock of yourself! What are you worth? Will next New Year's Day find you worth more or less? Which will you be; an ant or a grasshopper?

Where Wives Are Cheap.

What is the market in wives? It is said that among the Alnus the price of one is a bear ham. The Kafir figure varies from four to eight oxen, according to the competition for the particular bride.

A score of cartridges buys a wife in Uganda, and the Australian black gives the weight of his better half in butter, while the Tartars in Turkestan get as many wives as they want at the rate of a box of matches each.

In Wales wives are given away—they are paid for afterward, mostly in weekly installments.—Cardiff Western Mail.



TALK about smokes, Prince Albert is geared to a joyhandout standard that just lavishes smokehappiness on every man game enough to make a bee line for a tidy red tin and a jimmy pipe—old or new!

Get it straight that what you've hankered for in pipe or cigarette makin's smokes you'll find aplenty in P. A. That's because P. A. has the quality!

You can't any more make Prince Albert bite your tongue or parch your throat than you can make a horse drink when he's off the water! Bite and parch are cut out by our exclusive patented process!

You just lay back like a regular fellow and puff to beat the cards and wonder why in samhill you didn't nail a section in the P. A. smokepasture longer than you care to remember back!

Buy Prince Albert everywhere tobacco is sold. Toppo red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and that clever, practical pound crystal glass humidur with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

STOMACH TROUBLE

Mr. Marion Holcomb, of Nancy, Ky., says: "For quite a long while I suffered with stomach trouble. I would have pains and a heavy feeling after my meals, a most disagreeable taste in my mouth. If I ate anything with butter, oil or grease, I would spit it up. I began to have regular sick headache. I had used pills and tablets, but after a course of these, I would be constipated. It just seemed to tear my stomach all up. I found they were no good at all for my trouble. I heard

THE DRAUGHT'S

BLACK-DRAUGHT

recommended very highly, so began to use it. It cured me. I kept it in the house all the time. It is the best liver medicine made. I do not have sick headache or stomach trouble any more." Black-Draught acts on the jaded liver and helps it to do its important work of throwing out waste materials and poisons from the system. This medicine should be in every household for use in time of need. Get a package today. If you feel sluggish, take a dose tonight. You will feel fresh tomorrow. Price 25c a package. All druggists.

ONE CENT A DOSE

WORTH A PLACE IN MEMORY

Commonplace Jingle Carries a Sentiment to Which More of Us Should Subscribe.

Every once in awhile someone with a genius for rhymes jingles a great big chunk of truth into verse. These are the unknown and perhaps unconscious poets. You see their outpourings on picture post cards, scribbled on dead walls and in other unlooked for and wholly unexpected places.

A friend sends us one of these wandering vagaries, and we have so much enjoyed reading it that we herewith pass it on to you. It runneth thus:

"Let the howlers howl,
And the growlers growl,
And the geese-gaws go it,
Behind the night
There is plenty of light,
And things are all right,
And—I KNOW IT."

One hundred rhymes of this nature put into a book would constitute a far greater and an infinitely more important philosophy than Plato's or Emerson's or any other produced by either ancient or modern sages.

In the eight lines of that crude and homely jingle here reproduced there is all the philosophy that any man needs. It is a declaration of faith. It is a profound expression of belief in the goodness and the wisdom of God.

Will the friend who sent us the rhyme please accept our very great thanks?—Los Angeles Times.

BELONGS TO THE PREHISTORIC

City That at One Time Had Many Inhabitants One of the Show Places of New Mexico.

A lost city of 20,000 homes has been found in a great canyon barely 40 miles from the city of Santa Fe, N. M. It is reputed to be the first known city of the Cochiti tribes of Pueblo Indians of the Southwest. The place is called Rito de los Frijoles or Tuyo-on-yi, and is one of the world's wonders.

Here, in little caves in the sides of gigantic cliffs, dwell the prehistoric cliff dwellers of America in communal dwellings, that were almost immune from attack by either man or the giant beasts of the stone age.

The valley is about 12 miles long and about half a mile wide, with the sheer walls of the cliff towering per-

pendicularly for thousands of feet. For some distance they are red or brownish in color, and then in places they are dazzling white. Almost the entire surface is honeycombed with thousands of volcanic blowholes, that once upon a time belched forth sulphur fumes and steam of the earth's core. The people used these holes as doors to their homes, and enlarged the interiors to suit their families. Some built three-story buildings in front of the caves, but little remains of these feats of masonry.

In a Country Practice.

Two country boys, twelve and fourteen years of age, walked into my office one morning and had no sooner closed the door, when one of them placed his hand over his ear, jumped around on one foot then on the other, swearing and exclaiming: "There he goes, there he goes," and when I asked him what was the matter, he replied that he had a bug in his ear.

Before I could examine him he repeated his contortions, exclaiming: "There he goes again, there he goes." The bug was playing taps on his membrano tympani. I placed the boy before a window and with a concave mirror threw a bright light through the ear spectrum. The bug saw the light and came forward, crawling out to the edge of the spectrum, and I picked it off with my fingers. When I showed the boy the bug he said: "Thank God; how much is it?" I replied a dollar. The other boy, who had been attentively watching the proceedings, exclaimed: "A dollar; well, that's gall. You never took out that bug; he walked out himself."—Journal of the American Medical Association.

Can Only Guess at History.

Now that the Venus of Milo, back from Toulouse, whither she went on an indefinite visit four years ago last August, is at home in the Louvre, she is entertaining a more cosmopolitan company of guests than has ever before thronged the galleries of that famous museum. Among those present are soldiers and civilians of all the allied nations. Her flight from Paris adds another notable episode, but her whole eventful history, from about the fourth century B. C., when she is held to have been sculptured, to 1820, when she was found by a farmer in the island of Melos, can apparently never be written. It must remain problematical, like the much discussed question as to what she was doing with her hands.

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